

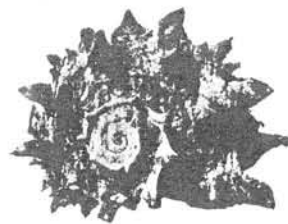
THE  
JOURNAL OF CONCHOLOGY:

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CONCHOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
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BY  
WILLIAM E. HOYLE.

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7. *D. sericata* Reeve, 1850; + *Felania sericata* Cpr., 1863.  
Range. Gulf of California.
8. *D. nitens* Reeve, 1850.  
Range. Bay of Guayaquil.

## Section PHLYCTIDERMA Dall.

9. *D. cælata* Reeve, 1850.  
Range. Bay of Guayaquil.
10. *D. semirugosa* Dall, nom. nov. = *D. semiaspera* Cpr.,  
Mazatlan Catalogue, p. 102, 1857, not of Philippi, 1836.  
Range. Gulf of California.

This species is more globose than the West Indian form, and the external sculpture, when perfect, is of a different character. Worn specimens were confounded with Philippi's species by Carpenter.

## NOTES.

*Lucina leucophæata* Reeve, 1850, of which the locality is unknown, may, perhaps, belong to the West American fauna, and is certainly a *Diplodonta*.

*L. guaraniana* and *L. porteziana* d'Orbigny, 1846, from Rio Janeiro, and *L. patagonica* d'Orbigny, 1842, from San Blas, on the Argentine coast, appear to belong to the typical section of *Diplodonta*, but I have not been able to examine specimens.

*Diplodonta puncturella* Dall, n.sp., is a small species resembling *D. capuloides* Gabb, but less turgid, and having the entire surface closely, regularly, microscopically punctate. Alt., 6.7; lat. 6.5; diam. 4.0 mm. It is also found in the Oligocene Bowden Beds of Jamaica, and will be fully described and figured elsewhere.

*D. platensis* Dall, n.sp.

Shell small, solid, turgid, subequilateral, with prominent beaks, wider than high, the anterior end more pointed and longer than the other; surface sculptured with fine concentric wrinkles most elevated anteriorly and on the disc more or less alternately broken up, forming an irregular chequered pattern; hinge plate narrow, teeth and ligament normal, adductor scars very large and extending nearly to the base; pallial line and margin simple; colour yellowish white. Alt., 11.5; lat., 13.0; diam., 10.0 mm.

The posterior adductor scar, though extending far down, is not, as in *Sphaerella*, separated by a gap from the cardinal region.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF SOUTH  
AFRICAN MARINE SHELLS.

BY EDGAR A. SMITH.

(Read before the Society, June 14, 1899).

(PLATE V.).

SEVERAL papers on the molluscan fauna of South Africa, by Mr. G. B. Sowerby, which appeared in this Journal,<sup>1</sup> were subsequently embodied in his separate publication, entitled "Marine Shells of South Africa." The present short paper may be regarded as a supplement to that work, and it is proposed to issue from time to time further appendices referring to some omissions and errors which have been noticed. Mr. Sowerby having through pressure of business decided to abandon further work upon this subject, Mr. J. H. Ponsonby very kindly placed the material received from his correspondents at my disposal, and has also presented to the British Museum a very valuable collection of South African shells got together during recent years. To Mr. H. Burnup and Mr. F. Quekett we are especially indebted for so energetically forwarding the results of their collecting.

1. *Terebra* (*Abretia*) *lightfooti*. (Pl. V., fig. 1).

*Testa breviter subulata, pallide fuscescens, prope medium anfr. ultimi zona alba cincta; anfractus circiter 10, superiores tres leves, subpellucidi, convexi, ceteri convexiusculi, costis arcuatis, leviter obliquis (in anfr. superioribus 10, in ultimo 14-15) instructi, striis incrementi tenuissimis sculpti, haud spiraliter striati; apertura parva, longit. totius  $\frac{1}{2}$  paulo superans; columella vix recta; canalis latus, brevissimus, obliquus, recurvus. Longit. 19 $\frac{1}{2}$  mm., diam. 6. Apertura 6 longa, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  lata.*

*Hab.*, Table Bay, 10 fath. (Lightfoot).

There is a very faint indication of a second pallid zone around the upper part of the body-whorl and the middle of the upper volutions. It is very closely allied to *T. tristis* Desh., but is rather stouter, has stronger costæ and flatter whorls, the last being somewhat quadrate. The coloration also is different.

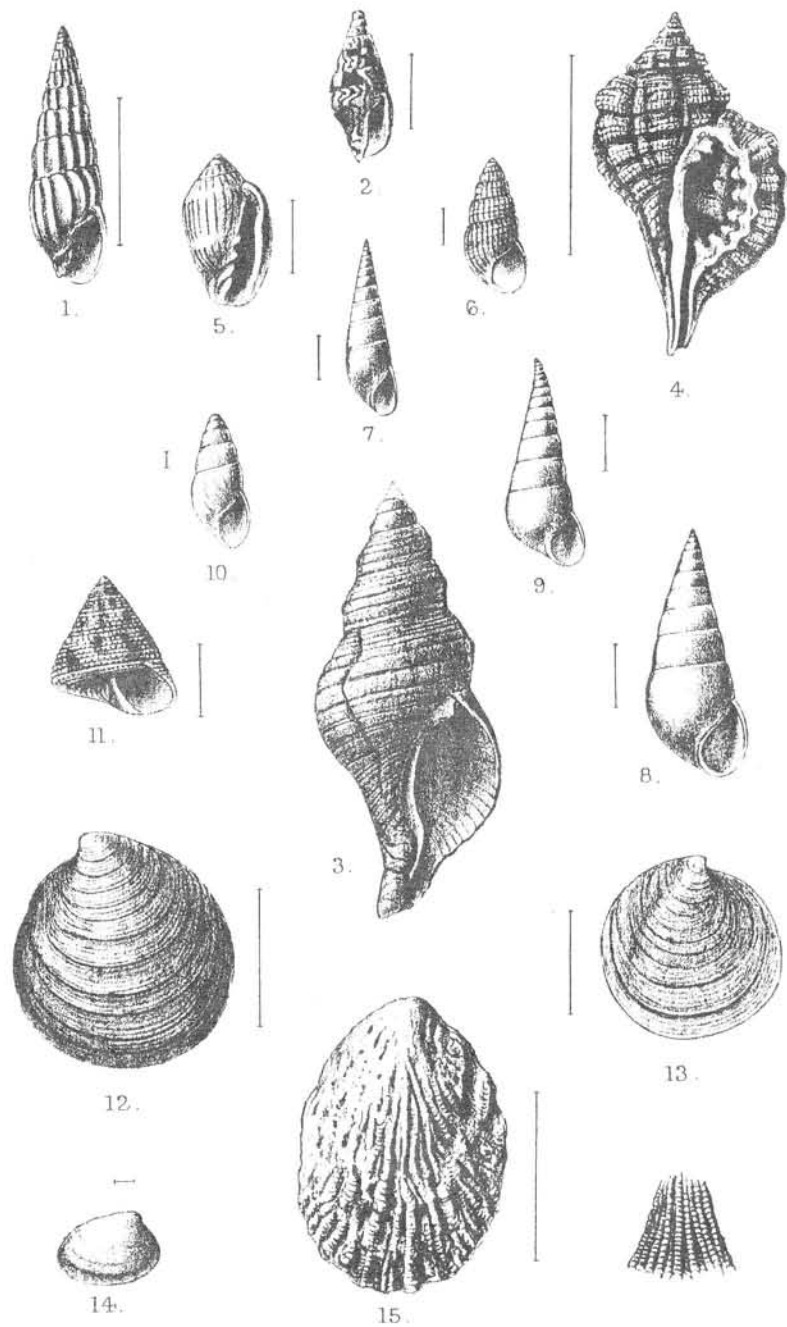
2. *Columbella* (*Nitidella*) *apicata*. (Pl. V., fig. 2).

*Testa ovato-fusiformis, flavescens, lineis undulatis longitudinalibus fusconigris ad medium anfractus ultimi interruptis picta, infra suturam albo et nigro tessellata; spira conica, ad apicem obtusa; anfractus sex, primus globosus, magnus, pallidus, sequentes vix convexiusculi, fere plani, fere turriti, leves, ultimus circa basin oblique striatus;*

<sup>1</sup> Vol. 5, pp. 1-13; vol. 6, pp. 6-15, pl. 1, pp. 147-159, pl. 3; vol. 7, pp. 368-378.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE V.

Fig. 1.—	<i>Terebra (Abretia) lightfooti</i>	...	...	...	page 247
" 2.—	<i>Columbella (Nitidella) apicata</i>	...	...	...	" 247
" 3.—	<i>Cominella (?) prolongata</i>	...	...	...	" 248
" 4.—	<i>Lotorium durbanense</i>	...	...	...	" 248
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" 8.—	" <i>natalensis</i>	...	...	...	" 250
" 9.—	" <i>dilecta</i>	...	...	...	" 250
" 10.—	<i>Odostomia chitonicola</i>	...	...	...	" 250
" 11.—	<i>Calliostoma burnupi</i>	...	...	...	" 250
" 12.—	<i>Loripes rosacea</i> (left valve)	...	...	...	" 251
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" 14.—	<i>Montacuta natalensis</i>	...	...	...	" 251
" 15.—	<i>Plicatula squamosissima</i>	...	...	...	" 251
" "	Portion of surface, magnified				



J. Green del et lith

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